

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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Vol. XLVIII.]

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EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY expects to dispatch an expedition for Liberia on the 1st of November, 1872. To industrious and worthy people of color, the Society will give passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—and support for the first six months after landing. Single adult persons get ten acres, and families twenty-five acres of land. These are all gifts—never to be repaid. Those wishing to remove to Liberia should make application, addressed to Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, or to William Coppering, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it may be made to the address of the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

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VOL. XLVIII.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1872.

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THREE THOUSAND APPLICANTS.

The number of colored people applying to the American Colonization Society for a passage to Liberia is greater than it ever has been. There are now fully three thousand persons anxiously waiting to embark for that Republic. They are all self-moved. Many are known to be men of principle, intelligence and piety, animated by an intense desire to there attain complete success for themselves and their children, and to labor for the redemption of a vast continent from ignorance, slavery and heathenism.

The Society needs this Spring *fifty thousand dollars*. The friends of the black race can make up the sum, if they but determine and labor to do it. The Pastors and Churches can raise it, if they will each devote a single Sabbath service to the effort. The work is for man and for God. American philanthropists and Christians should not neglect it. Let all be doing, and doing with their might.

In Liberia the man of color has no prejudice of caste to overcome. The Government is entirely his own. The climate is such as he can alone endure and thrive. Many thousands are looking to it as their land of promise. Let every reader regard this as a direct and personal appeal, and let this "call of the hour" be met generously and promptly.

Let us haste to atone for the unparalleled wrongs which have been inflicted on the benighted, helpless children of Africa. The two hundred years through which the Portuguese, French, English and American slave-traders have successively held sway upon what is now the Liberian Coast, have been almost literally crowded with iniquities and universal recklessness of every ordinance, human and Divine.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

The deposition of President Roye, October 26, 1871, brought into the Executive office of Liberia Vice-President James S. Smith. Arriving at Monrovia, November 2, he at once began his duties as President, and at the opening of the Legislature, in annual session, December 4, sent in the customary message. Not having room for the document entire, we herewith present such portions of it as appear to be of historic value and of interest to the American friends of Africa.

President Smith was born in Charleston, S. C., but since boyhood has resided in Liberia, except while at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Massachusetts, where he received his medical education and doctor's degree.

ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation it becomes our imperative duty as well as exceeding high privilege, to tender thanks to Almighty God for the healthiness of the seasons and for the abundant harvest that we have enjoyed, and especially for the deliverance vouchsafed to us from the common evils of a civil war.

Circumstances of a peculiar character must have occurred to cause my appearance before your honorable body to deliver the Annual Message, and of these events it becomes me to speak before I further proceed.

Suddenly summoned away a month ago from the retirement of my domicil, distant from the capital, and unacquainted with the general operations of Government during the current year, it can scarcely be expected that I will be enabled to make a clear and full exhibit of the state of public affairs.

Add to this the numerous changes made in the departments of the Government, and the recent and unexpected incumbency of those who now officiate in the State and Treasury Departments—from whom I have to obtain the necessary information, and then consider the general confusion that prevailed and the pressing engagements that devolved upon me on my accession to office, and you will clearly discover the unenviable position of your humble servant.

DEPOSITION OF PRESIDENT ROYE.

Fortunately for us, though President Roye was deposed on the 26th of October by the uprising of the sovereign people of this Republic, notwithstanding fire-arms and munitions of war were scattered broadcast to keep him in, his deposition was accomplished without the shedding of blood. The people felt

aggrieved at the acts of President Roye to maintain the position that he had assumed, contrary to the declaration of the Legislature, which was in accordance with their will and pleasure, as expressed at the ballot-box at the special election in May, 1870, and reiterated at the ballot-box at the biennial election in May, 1871.

Remonstrance after remonstrance, and the entreaties of friends, proved equally unavailing until forbearance was regarded no longer a virtue, and the sovereign people of the Republic rose in their might, resumed the delegated powers granted the President and deposed their Chief Magistrate, Edward James Roye, and in a peaceable yet decisive manner declared that he should no longer discharge the duties of said office. This solemn act was not unadvisedly and precipitately entered upon. The existence of causes, and setting forth the expediency and the necessity of such a course were communicated to all parts of the Republic, and an expression of the people solicited; and each county held a convention to consider and deliberate on the subject. And though the announcement of President Roye's deposition fell like a thunderbolt from heaven at noonday on the sensitive minds of our countrymen in the various communities, and produced a shock to the national honor, yet it had been considered and determined if President Roye persisted in his course and refused to hear the warning voice of the people, that notwithstanding they deeply deprecated the act, and were solemnly impressed with its momentous responsibilities, yet in their extremity they decreed that it should be done, and invoked the blessing of heaven on this *dernier resort* to save their country from destruction.

It is not disreputable to the people of Liberia that they indulged the hope to the last moment that President Roye would discontinue those acts, against which they used every persuasion and proceeded to protest in tones of thunder, or that he would, for the maintenance of public peace and the preservation of our Republican institutions, have peaceably and quietly resigned his position. But in this they were sadly disappointed, and the last and direful resort was forced upon them, and they spoke, and it was done.

Though I deplore this sad event, and would have rejoiced had a benevolent Providence seen fit to have averted it, yet I cannot charge my countrymen with a disposition to disregard rule and order. I admire their patience, fortitude and discretion. It is, nevertheless, my candid conviction that if the same moderation and discretion had been exercised by the Legislature, this lamentable event might have been avoided by the seasonable intervention of the Judiciary.

We hope that this lesson will not be lost on the present and

succeeding statesmen of our country. And it is sincerely to be hoped that the surprise and agitation the act produced on the public mind, notwithstanding the subject had been thoroughly considered, weighed and determined, will teach us that we cannot be too cautious and deliberate as regards the preservation and protection of our national existence.

There is nothing, fellow-citizens, in the nature of a Republic, and certainly nothing in the character of the negro, that should give us any uneasiness in connection with our late difficulties. Nay, on the contrary, we should take courage and march on. But it may be supposed there may be some peculiar circumstances connected with our difficulties that may be ruinous, let the general issue with republics and the negro race be what it may. Then let us go over the history of the case from its commencement to the deposition of President Roye, and see if we, as a nation, committed an unpardonable sin, and plunged ourselves into an inextricable dilemma, as some persons would have us believe.

CAUSES OF THE DEPOSITION.

It is a certain and established fact that there was no alternative left the people of Liberia save the one they adopted; and they felt convinced that they had of necessity to depose President Roye, or allow the Constitution, the sacred palladium of their liberties, to be trampled under foot.

The case of President Roye and the people is substantially as follows: President Roye proclaimed in November, 1870, that the constitutional amendment to prolong the presidential term of office from two to four years, the senatorial term from four to eight years, and the term of the members of the House of Representatives from two to four years, was adopted by the votes cast at the special election of May, 1870.

The proclamation electrified the people, and evident marks of dissatisfaction were instantly manifested throughout the country. The Legislature expressed great indignation at the act, and pronounced it as an unconstitutional assumption of the President to exercise the prerogative of the Legislature, as they recognized that the Department of State was constituted by the Constitution as a depository of safe-keeping for the sealed ballot-boxes of the election, to be kept inviolate and transmitted at the meeting of the Legislature to the House of Representatives.

The President assumed the position that the law authorizing him to re-submit the proposed constitutional amendment to the people for their vote in May, 1870, conferred upon him the right and imposed on him the duty of declaring the result of the said election.

The Legislature contended that no such power had been conferred by such act, and as the Constitution had expressly provided and laid down the course of procedure, that it was an unwarrantable assumption of the Executive Department. The Legislature demanded the ballots, declared the proposed amendment lost, and made a full statement of the votes cast in the several election precincts, showing that a majority had voted against them.

It appears that the State Department had rejected all of the votes cast, save one from Maryland county, as the tickets had more words on them than the law expressly provided for, (the additional words were explanatory and copied from the law,) nevertheless, they so vitiated the tickets, according to the view of the Secretary of State, that he rejected them, as laws must be literally obeyed.

This explanation did not allay the excitement, and the House of Representatives preferred articles of impeachment against the honorable Secretary of State for interfering with the ballot-boxes. The Senate acknowledged the correctness of the position assumed by the House of Representatives, and supposing that by a strange freak of mind, some mental hallucination, the Secretary of State possibly may have considered it his duty to act as he did, and the Senate being favorably impressed with the past services rendered by him and his devotion to the interest of the country, allowed him the advantage of an informality in the proceedings of the House, and dismissed the impeachment with a reprimand.

The declaration on the proposed constitutional amendment which was passed by the House of Representatives, in which the Senate concurred, according to the custom in such cases, was entitled: "A resolution declaring the constitutional amendment not carried."

No sooner did the President discover the word "Resolution" in the caption of the declaration, than he conceived that he had a clear right and the authority to veto the said declaratory resolution, and it was accordingly done, in which he stated that the amendment had been legally submitted and adopted at the biennial election in 1869, and that the vote in 1870 had not annulled it.

The Legislature then passed a declaration, protesting against President Roye's proclamation, and announcing that the proposed constitutional amendment was not adopted by the people.

President Roye issued another proclamation, denouncing the action of the Legislature, and declaring that, according to the vote taken at the special election, the Presidential term of office had been lengthened from two to four years, the Sena-

atorial term from four to eight, and that of the members of the House of Representatives from two to four years. Consequently he decreed that no election should be held, and all who attempted anything of the kind should be treated as rebels.

Among the questions which arose in connection with these unpleasant proceedings were these: Has the President the right to veto a constitutional question? Does the Constitution give the President any power to control an amendment to the Constitution? Have not the people reserved this right to themselves?

While it is true that he may lay any proposed amendment of the Constitution before the Legislature in his recommendations to them, if two-thirds of each branch indorse it and submit it to the people, it becomes their duty to decide by ballot the amendment submitted. Two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature must submit the question, and a two-third vote of the people must decide it. Now, all that is left after the election is to declare the result, and upon whom does this devolve? The Constitution confers on the House of Representatives the power to declare the result of the ballots cast in the case of a Presidential election, and as it is not expressly stated in the Constitution how the declaration is to be made in cases of amendment of the Constitution, by implication it was considered that the same procedure should be adopted as in the other case provided in the Constitution; nevertheless, for the sake of a perfect understanding on a matter touching the bulwarks of the nation, it has invariably been the practice to pass a joint declaratory resolution that the proposed and submitted amendment or amendments have been duly adopted and declared to be a part and parcel of the Constitution, or that the question was lost.

But just here the President and the Legislature disagreed, and the disagreement ended in the deposition of the President. It appears to me that our Constitution never contemplated that a misunderstanding occurring between two departments of the Government, and especially between the Legislative and Executive departments, should be submitted to the people for decision, when there is a third department that can settle it, especially a constitutional question, involving the powers conferred by the Constitution on such departments, which legitimately belong to the Judiciary.

In our humble opinion, if the President felt ever so confident of the correctness of his opinion, and the Legislature questioned it, he should, in courtesy to the Legislature, submit the question to the Supreme Court or yield the point; and so, on the contrary, if the Legislature felt assured of the constitutionality of their position, if they observed a disposition on the part of

the President to persist, to avoid difficulty they should also refer it to the final interpreter of the Constitution, because a contrary course must, in our judgment, be hazardous to the public peace and tranquility.

We have made this review principally to determine or ascertain our present position, and that we may examine the matter step by step; and if in any respect we have erred we may the more readily discover our errors, that in the future we may carefully avoid them, as this is the only way to learn and grow wise by experience.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our foreign relations have not undergone any material change during the year.

The subject of the North-Western boundary is still under consideration. President Royle laid before the last session of the Legislature the proposition of Her Britanic Majesty's Government for the settlement of the North-Western boundary question.

Earl Granville stated in a letter of October 31, 1869, "that within the limits claimed by Liberia, *i. e.*, between Sugaree and the Shebar, the right of trading is the only interest which England possesses, except on the extreme northwest, in the neighborhood of the Shebar, where her claims in some instances clash with those of Liberia; but this includes but a small portion of the district in dispute, and in other portions England has no territorial pretensions."

And in the draft proposals it is provided that the two Governments appoint each two commissioners, who are to investigate the matter on the spot. In case of dispute, the question is to be decided by an arbitrator to be appointed by the United States Government, each nation to pay the expenses of its own commissioners. The expenses of the United States arbitrator to be divided between the Governments of England and Liberia.

The British Government recognizes the right of Liberia to the territories northward as far as Sugaree, but cannot recognize its jurisdiction over other territory only on proof.

The native chiefs are to be allowed full opportunity to enter their protest against our claims.

Earl Granville communicated on the 22d September, 1871, that he had forwarded copies of the proposal to the United States Government, and requested to be informed by that Government by telegraph as to the date of the probable arrival of the United States arbitrator at Monrovia; that Commander James McEwen and Charles Beresford Primet, Esq., were appointed commissioners on the part of Her Britanic Majesty's

Government, and requested the Liberian Government to have her commissioners in readiness to proceed as proposed, on the arrival of said arbitrator and commissioners.

As the meeting of the Legislature was near at hand on the reception of the communication referred to, and as this Government would be notified when the United States arbitrator would probably be at Monrovia, we have not yet made any appointment.

The British claim for the seizure of the *Elizabeth* for contravening our revenue laws within our jurisdiction, appears to be settled, or nearly so, by draft on the loan.

Hon. J. Milton Turner, Minister Resident from the United States, had his credentials exchanged and *exequatur* granted on the 19th July of the present year. It is a source of gratification that though the United States Government was not foremost in our recognition as a nation, yet since her acknowledgment she has accorded to us the highest diplomatic agent that has been accredited to our Government. We esteem this high appreciation of our nationality and the cordiality of their intercourse with us. We indulge the pleasing hope that our friendly relations will be perpetual, and that Mr. Turner, in his official capacity, will greatly promote the interest of the great American Republic and her offspring, the African Republic.

INTERNATIONAL REFORM CONGRESS.

We are pleased to inform you that the Government received an invitation from Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., United States Commissioner, to join in an effort acceded to by several of the high powers of Europe, to inaugurate an international Congress on Prisons and Penitentiary reforms, to be held in London, June, 1872. We are solicited to send a deputation from Liberia to said Congress, and to appoint commissioners here to correspond with similar commissioners of the different Governments adopting the measure; to obtain information from all countries respecting prison government and reform, in order that a system of reforms may be conducted in the most enlightened manner, and thus prove a blessing to the unfortunate inmates of houses of correction and reform, which should be the cherished object of all prison discipline as well as to prevent the commission of crime on the part of those who have not entered their precincts by the fear of punishment. We hail this philanthropic movement with delight, and hope that the smiles of heaven will rest upon the laudable efforts set forth to accomplish the design. We hope that our Government will arrange to receive the full benefit of the wisdom and experience of the world on this important subject.

THE ENGLISH LOAN.

According to an act of the Legislature, approved 28th January, 1870, to negotiate a loan not exceeding \$500,000, President Roye commissioned in May last, Hon. D. Chinery, our Charge d'Affaires in London, Hon. W. S. Anderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. H. W. Johnson, Sr., Secretary of the Interior, to negotiate said loan.

The Government has been officially informed that the loan was negotiated according to law on the first of August. We have copies of the prospectus, bond, &c., but we feel confident, from statements in letters received, that they were modified. We were expecting, from communications received from our Charge d' Affaires, that Commissioners Anderson and Johnson would bring a full statement of all matters appertaining to the loan, and that an order for \$25,000 in gold might be expected by them.

Commissioner Johnson arrived on the 11th November, and knew nothing save that he assisted in the negotiation, but kept no memorandum, and could give no statement of it, and had no money belonging to it.

Commissioner Anderson arrived in our roadstead November 24, in the steamship Liberia, had the expected documents and gold, which was marked and entered on the manifest as the property of W. S. Anderson. He did not come ashore, but proceeded leeward on the steamer. In consequence of these delinquencies on the part of the Commissioners, we are unprepared to lay before your honorable body at this time a correct and reliable statement of the terms of the loan, but it becomes our painful duty to inform you that we have abundant evidence in our possession to show that there has been an unwarrantable interference on the part of the deposed President and the heads of his departments in connection with that loan, and that drafts have been drawn thereon for \$129,077 75, including the \$25,000 gold, already alluded to, and indent of goods of \$50,000 which had been ordered.

In connection with the indent we are informed by letter of the 10th October, 1871, from Hon. D. Chinery, our Charge d'Affaires in London, that the order had been executed, and that the ship "Town," of 286 tons burthen, had been chartered and was being laden at Liverpool, and would probably sail in ten days for Monrovia, and that duplicates of accounts and a general statement of all matters appertaining to the loan would be forwarded by her.

All documents in our possession relative to the loan will be laid before you, and as soon as others come to hand they shall be submitted for your consideration. Prominent among the

amounts drawn we discover \$30,849 in favor of President Roye, and \$4,376 02 for his Secretary of State.

I exceedingly regret that the deposition of President Roye is connected with two very important and vital interests of our country, which are the introduction of money, and the extension of the presidential term. The loan having been misapplied, and the question of the proposed constitutional amendment having unhappily produced a rupture between the people and the President, these subjects are apt, in popular discussion, to be influenced prejudicially and tend to prevent cool, dispassionate, liberal and patriotic consideration. We hope, however, that these subjects will be allowed to stand on their own merits.

It is my candid conviction that the great want of Liberia is the judicious employment of capital in the development of the vast resources by a well-conducted and properly-directed system of internal improvements; a wise regulation and molding of our aboriginal population, that they may contribute to the strength, stability, material prosperity and perpetuity of our nationality. Without money we cannot shape, fashion and build up a great national temple, though the quarry of marble lay at our feet.

Get money, and use it with discretion; apply it to its legitimate purposes, and your flag will be respected to the ends of the earth, and we will be exempted from insults at times in the exercise of the prerogative of sovereignty. We would be enabled to afford protection to our commerce and citizens, and to the heralds of the Cross, and establish law and order throughout the land.

The arm of industry will grow weak, the spirit of enterprise languish and die, and the genius of ingenuity lie dormant, unless inspired by the hope of reward, and reward cannot be rendered without money.

Watchmen of Liberia, who are intrusted with the public welfare, let me pray you not to encourage the erroneous idea which has been promulgated, that the introduction of foreign capital endangers our liberties and involves the safety and independence of our State, and that thereby we sell our country.

The world is progressive and is going by steam; and if we wish to keep apace we too must go by steam. So we hope that whatever of disaster may befall the first loan negotiated by the Government of Liberia, that it will not deter us from viewing matters in their proper light, or from using properly the advantages which we possess.

Some of us deny that it is the legitimate employment of Government to engage in internal improvement, but this is simply because they have not given the subject proper attention.

What makes New York city the great emporium of the trade of the Western hemisphere but the sagacious action of De Witt Clinton in the construction of the Erie canal? What caused such rapid expansion in the United States but the attention paid to internal improvements and to popular education? Cities have risen almost in a day, and men became wealthy in an hour.

What has placed Prussia in her present exalted position but her superior system of education and attention to internal improvements?

I do not mean or desire that our Government should trade, or check the enterprise of her citizens, but I hold that it is the duty of the Government to coin money and enjoy all the profits of coinage, and to encourage railroads, canals, &c., by liberal subsidies, if the citizens will engage in them, and by prosecuting these works herself if the citizens will not. In other words, Government should afford facilities for the profitable employment of all her inhabitants, and compel every man to work and behave himself, or be subject to punishment.

We do not want money that we may indulge in extravagance, or live at ease and in elegance while the land lay in waste around us. This would be an exceedingly difficult task, if not a moral impossibility. Were we to acquire affluence, live in ease and relax into effeminacy, and neglect the active duties which devolve upon us in taking a full and deep inspiration of the true spirit of our mission here, and breathe the spirit of the age in which we live and prophesy to the valley of dry bones to live, that a mighty array of living men, full of knowledge, understanding and immortality may appear, we would be swept away as with the besom of destruction; for the God of Heaven would forsake us, and the wild and untutored heathen would destroy us. We must be active and astir; the necessity is laid upon us, and we must obey. There is very much land to be possessed, and we must throw aside all indulgencies and in the might of Jehovah go up and possess it.

We have been too circumscribed in our actions; we have been too exclusively employed of late in regarding the immigrant portion of the population of the country, and not taking a more general and comprehensive view of the incorporation of our aboriginal population as a principal source of our national permanence. Our fathers laid the foundation of our national fabric, and we have to gather the materials to erect the superstructure—from Müssardu and the regions far beyond as well as across the Atlantic.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The lengthening of the presidential term of office is a subject that has received much consideration in Liberia, and has

been pressed upon the attention of the people; and it is clear from the general expression throughout the country that they have desired a change of the presidential term of office from two to four years, but that they did not favor a change of the representative term of office, nor of the extension of the senatorial term of office beyond six years.

Knowing that the proposed amendment had failed at the special election, the people petitioned largely the last Legislature that the matter should be re-submitted at the next ensuing biennial election, but in the excitement of the times it was prudently passed over; but we hope that in due time it will be revived, and that the people will not reconsider their determination, based on good and sufficient reasons, to extend the presidential term of office.

It is my solemn conviction, which has been entertained and expressed for many years, that commotion and political falsehood, corruption and dissimulation, lack of public confidence, and faction and want of efficiency in the administration of Government, and disunion, and misrule, and disorder of every shade and variety, will continue to increase until the change is effected. The evil may be masked a while, but it will ever and anon show itself in its true colors.

Allowing that we who now compose the citizenship of this Republic should heartily repent of our sins against the ballot-box, and resolve in future to regard it as the safety-valve of our machinery of Government, and were of one mind and would act in unison, what guarantee have we, or good ground of hope, that the immigrants, who may in a few years far outnumber us, will not act as we have, and be so anxious for change, change, change, that we may not have any steady administration, but a regular system of political wire-pulling to *keep in or to get in office.*

Time will not allow me to adduce corroborative evidence, nor do I deem it necessary on this occasion, as "a hint to the wise is sufficient," and I only desire to pledge my hearty co-operation in support of the measure.

COIN CONTRACT.

I beg leave to lay before your honorable body, and ask your favorable consideration of the same, a contract entered into July 20, 1870, between this Government and Messrs. Coats & Co., London, which stipulates that Coats & Co. are to deliver at Monrovia, free of charge to the Liberian Government, \$20,000 of copper coin, consisting of one and two-cent pieces similar to those now in circulation, only lighter in weight, a specimen of which will be furnished you—the Liberian Government paying for said coin the sum of two thousand two

hundred and ninety pounds sterling, or \$10,992, leaving a clear profit in favor of Government of \$9,008.

At the option of the Liberian Government an additional amount of \$20,000, copper coin is provided for on the same terms.

Much time and labor are expended in Liberia for want of small change, and a tendency to extravagance and non-appreciation of small amounts of money is promoted by the lack of change.

MILITARY EXPEDITION.

The military expedition, under Colonel R. A. Sherman, put on foot to arrest Prince Manna in his hostile aggressions in the Grand Cape Mount country and parts adjacent, and for the rescue of Mrs. Blackford, proved eminently successful so far as their operations extended. The notorious stronghold Bessa, was stormed and levelled to the dust 20th March, 1871.

At that fortress, in which the enemy had concentrated all of his forces, and made every provision to withstand a protracted seige, our troops met with a vigorous resistance, but it was reduced by dint of valor and superior military skill.

En route to Bessa stood the town of Deara, which was well suited, from its natural environs, as a strong position for defence. Here the enemy concentrated his forces to try his strength, and hotly contested the passage to Bessa, but our arms proved victorious and the enemy retreated to Bessa to await the final struggle, and Bessa having fallen, fled as they were pursued from town to town by our troops. Our troops broken down by fatigue and forced marches by tramps through swamps, and burdened, it was deemed advisable to withdraw to the base of operations and thence to embark for home, the prime object of the expedition having been accomplished.

The section of the country in which the expedition operated is extremely unfavorable to the military operations of an invading army, as it abounds in marshes.

At Deara the brave and intrepid Colonel Sherman was severely wounded, and the command devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Anthony D. Williams, who, with military skill and soldier-like coolness, inspired the army with confidence, and the renowned Bessa fell by the vigorous onset of our gallant troops.

DEATH OF KING MOMORU.

On the 23d of November, a communication was received from Benzaleh Quella, chief of the Condo people, in which he informs the Government that J. W. Tucker, a school-master employed by the Episcopal Mission, was captured at Totoquella on the 2d of the month, by Weta, chief of the Bondy people, who gained possession of the town, but were repulsed. Demand

was made by the Government on Weta for the immediate release of Mr. Tucker, and Bengaleh Quella was directed to send him forthwith to Monrovia.

Though Bengaleh Quella subscribes himself as the chief of the Condos, yet he endeavors by subterfuge, according to the native custom, to conceal the death of Momoru Sou.

We regret to hear of the demise of Prince Momoru. He was a man of signal ability as a ruler of his people, and the Government might have made him an active ally in extending our trade and dominion interiorward.

THE ABORIGINEES.

By proper management and the judicious expenditure of a little means we could make our aboriginal population contribute largely to the material strength, stability and permanent prosperity of our country. We could penetrate into and open free communication with the far interior. We could build up a great nationality with the millions of Africa which the world would respect. We must, by well-concerted action, convince our aboriginal brethren that we have the disposition and the ability to make of them a great nation.

They see the superior advantages of our civil and religious institutions; they admire but cannot embrace them unless we, as a people and as a Government assist them, and win their confidence, command their respect, restore our prestige, and provide ways and means for assimilation and incorporation among us.

Such a course requires zealous, assiduous and persistent efforts on the part of the Government, and involves the expenditure of a large amount of capital, but it will be like bread cast upon the waters, which will be seen after many days, and like seed sown in good soil, which shall yield its thirty, sixty and a hundred fold.

Any amount might be judiciously expended in this direction, whether to subsidise worthy chieftains and impose on them the duty to keep the highways open so far as that can be done to advantage, or in the protection afforded to depots of trade established on the highways to the interior, as it has already been commenced by the Department of the Interior, or guaranteeing such protection to trading companies, adventurers, or mission stations which are to become the nucleus of settlements after the Arthington system; or whether the money be expended in the employment of discreet commissioners, with power to settle difficulties and enforce peace and order, as well as to conciliate the natives, induce them to adopt civilized habits, instruct them in the duties of civil and domestic life, encourage the growth of cotton and other staple

products of exportation, distribute seeds, and offer inducements in the form of premiums and the prospect of sale for said products, and introduce, as far as practicable, the arts and handicrafts of civilized life by manual labor-schools, &c.

From their strong faculty of imitation, which is conceded even by our enemies, and by the judicious employment of well-selected agencies, we could whet their ingenuity and produce prodigious results.

Then, fellow-citizens, if we would only be alive to the importance and dignity of our position as a nation occupying an extensive territory which can be extended indefinitely, possessing a large population which merely needs regulation to make us strong and wealthy, having a rich soil abounding with the most precious natural productions of the earth, and yielding in rich profusion all the valuable productions of the tropics, and having a tolerable proportion of the producers of such products—we could extend the sceptre of power and dominion, stretch forth the magic wand of science, and elevate the standard of Christianity and civilization.

WAREHOUSES AND WHARVES.

I beg leave to recommend to your honorable body the importance of inaugurating a system of bonded warehouses and Government wharves. Our present system of collecting the customs is quite inadequate and unsatisfactory, and is liable to any amount of fraud and deception that merchants and shippers and officers may be disposed to practice.

A custom-house oath, which many persons do not regard, is the only safeguard and regulator of the whole system, and must, from the nature of the case, be much abused.

Having effected a loan based upon the revenue arising from the receipt of customs, it becomes our duty to secure by all possible means the proper collection of the tariff.

The company of African Merchants offer for sale their establishment in Grand Bassa county, consisting of permanent buildings, and a wharf and crane in the most eligible position of the county, and admirably adapted to this purpose, as well as suited for the purpose of a court-house, jail, and Government offices of every description, for less than three-fourths of the original cost of said premises.

When it is remembered that that county contributes largely to the revenue, and the importance of commencing the desirable system of bonded warehouses, which afford superior advantages to our commerce than any other system with which we are acquainted, I hope that the Legislature will favorably regard the proposition and make the necessary appropriation.

TARIFF DUES.

If the percentage on the import duties were lessened, we would realize a greater profit by increasing the facilities for securing and collecting the customs.

We hope that the Legislature will continue the system of specific duties, and justly discriminate between things necessary and useful, and such as are superfluous and pernicious.

Things injurious to the public health and morals, if found impolitic to prohibit, should at least be made to contribute largely to the revenue of government in compensation for the evils entailed. At the same time care should be taken that the duties should not be levied so high as to offer inducements to smuggling, or tax too highly articles of improved taste and ingenuity.

We hope that the Legislature will take into consideration the importance of constituting by law a well-organized Board of Trade, and that they will give it their careful attention, so that the object contemplated may be fully secured, as the protection of our trade is of the greatest importance. We hope that the delay of a year, the President having vetoed your bill of last session, will only serve to produce a more excellent organization.

THANKS—RESPONSIBILITY.

I beg to record my appreciation of the active and energetic manner within which the provisional Government administered the pressing engagements of the Executive Department of Government, and hope that you will make suitable acknowledgement of their valuable services. We will, by special message, acquaint you of particulars in this connection.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I hope that this hurried and incomplete document will not prove altogether unprofitable to the Legislature and the country. If I could have commanded more time I could have condensed the matter and presented the subjects to better advantage. What I have omitted will be supplied by a special message.

And now, gentlemen, allow me to say that the eyes of the country rest upon you with great solicitude. You have matters of grave importance to attend to, which will demand your best efforts. We hope that the prayers of the people will ascend to heaven in your behalf, and that the blessing of Providence will attend your deliberations, so that in all time to come many shall rise up and call you blessed for the labors you shall have performed during the session.

J. S. SMITH.

THE INTERIOR OF WEST AFRICA.

Mention has been made in the *REPOSITORY* that Prof. Blyden had been commissioned by Gov. Kennedy, of Sierra Leone, to visit the chiefs from Porto Loka to Falaba and Sangala, with the privilege to proceed as far eastward as the Niger. The following letter from Prof. Blyden, published in the *Evangelist*, of New York, shows that he had found an attractive and beautiful country, trading towns and people with regular government, and with schools and the institutions of a partial civilization. Prof. Blyden is accompanied by an Arabic scholar, residing at Sierra Leone, and by Rev. Mr. Williams, formerly of Demerara, and more recently of Liberia:

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR BLYDEN.

KAMBIA, GREAT SARCIES RIVER,* January 17, 1872.

This is not intended to suggest a series of "Letters from Interior Africa." I cannot promise this, as messengers for the Coast are very uncertain. I have an opportunity of now writing because I have been detained here a few days getting carriers.

Kambia, where I now am, is a trading town of considerable importance, situated on the south bank of the Great Sarcies River, about eighty miles from Freetown, Sierra Leone.

We should ere this have been much farther on our way, but after my instructions were written, it was concluded that it might be best, instead of coming out by the Porto Loka way, which has been much traveled, to take the usual route, on which we are now proceeding. We therefore left Bullam, whence I wrote you last, and arrived by boat at this place in twenty-six hours.

The King of Kambia is of Timmanee extraction, but a Moslem proselyte. His town is beautifully situated in the midst of surrounding hills. He commands the road this way to Falaba. As there are war difficulties on the usual road from Sierra Leone to Falaba, it will be very important if we can manage to get through "on this line" to Falaba, thus opening a new outlet for the interior trade. Thus far the prospect is encouraging. The king assures us that we can go through in safety to Falaba [a town 150 miles distant east by north, and near the source of the Sarcies river,] and it may be to Kankan; indeed, you need not be surprised to see a letter from me dated Timbuctoo, with the Macedonian cry for a Christian

* The Sarcies has its outlet fifteen miles up the Coast, northwest from Sierra Leone; Kambia is on its southeast bank, forty miles from its mouth.

mission to that city. Horses and donkeys are plentiful about here. The king has promised to lend us a couple of horses, to be used by us two days and then sent back, as we shall then be beyond his jurisdiction.

On the opposite bank of the river Sarcies from Kambia is the town of Billeh, the abode of Priests and students—a sort of University town. Here presides Fode Tarrawalla, the most learned Moslem in this part of Africa. He is of the Soosoo tribe. His father, all his brothers, and all his sons, have been distinguished for their learning, insomuch that it is currently believed through the country that his grandfather had drank of the water of Zem Zem—the sacred well at Mecca. This is according to a Moslem superstition.

I have twice visited Billeh and enjoyed its literary atmosphere. Fode Tarrawalla, its presiding genius, is over eighty years old. His eldest son, Laminah, fifty-three years of age, is often called Hafiz, because he knows the Koran by heart. Fode has four sons, all engaged with him in teaching. The venerable appearance and bearing of the old gentleman, his peculiar work as the instructor of hundreds of young men, and his felicitous family surroundings, reminded me of what I have read of Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Princeton, New Jersey.

I found a practice at Billeh, which I have not observed at any other Mohammedan town—I mean the systematic education of girls. Here are large numbers of female students, undergoing instruction in Arabic, not only in the Koran, but in the Hajees or traditions. There are altogether about one thousand persons—men, women, and children—connected with this University.

During my first visit I presented Fode Tarrawalla with a copy of the New Testament and Psalms in Arabic. When I returned, a few days after, he informed me that he had searched in vain for a passage which the Koran (chap. 48th) says occurs in the Gospel, comparing believers to the young plant, (see Matt. iv: 28.) I assisted the old man in his difficulties.

His conversation with me was chiefly in Arabic, and every now and then he would throw in an apt quotation from the poets or traditions. His whole demeanor was that of a learned man, and he uttered measured sentences with the grave dignity of a professor at Yale or Princeton.

The little book "People of Africa," published by Mr. Schieffelin, containing the Arabic manuscripts, is in great demand here. The King has just borrowed my copy, to have the Arabic pieces copied by his scribes. He keeps three Foulah young men to write his Arabic communications. He is very anxious to have a school established here, to instruct the children of his town in the English language. The settled population of

Kambia is about two thousand, but is much greater in the trading season.

A Christian educational institution established here, having teachers acquainted with Arabic and Koranic literature, would be very useful.

I have frequent opportunities of addressing groups of these learned men, and I find them by no means unwilling to admit the New Testament into the curriculum of their studies.

The most learned among them seem the most anxious to read and understand it. Superficial knowledge everywhere is intolerant; it is so in Africa; but the earnest students among African Mohammedans think that the teachings of Judea are by no means inferior to the teachings of Arabia, for the improvement of their country.

I think it of the greatest importance that negro young men, who are being trained in the United States for teachers and missionaries, should be carefully taught Hebrew and Arabic; especially should they study Mohammedan literature; not simply for controversial purposes, but that they may be able to understand the intelligent portion of the people of this land, among whom it is evident it will be their lot to live and labor.

January 19.—Yesterday a wonderful Foulah boy came to see me, not more than fourteen years of age, and he knows the whole Koran by heart in Arabic. He surpasses everything I have yet seen in the way of memory. He is a natural linguist. I wish we had him in some school of learning.* I cannot too strongly recommend this point and Falaba as missionary stations.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP PAYNE.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church was lately celebrated with special religious services. Among the addresses delivered on the interesting occasion was the following, by Bishop Payne, a missionary of thirty-four years' connection with the Society:

Wonderful indeed has been the change along the despised, down-trodden shores of Western Africa, during the generation in which I have been permitted to labor on that Coast. At the beginning of that time I found a Coast desolated by the foreign slave trade; I found a Coast so insecure that, after I went to the country, a Governor of one of the infant settlements was killed in sight of a settlement by some natives, who attempted to rob him, incited by the sight of a little money in

* The school at which Prof. B. would be glad to educate this boy is one at Boporo or at Solyma, in Liberia.

his possession; and, just below me, I knew the crew of an American ship to be cut off, and soon afterwards of an English ship; and then an attempt was made to murder the crew of a German vessel, and that was only prevented by the interposition of my colleague, the Rev. Launcelot B. Minor, of Virginia, who, at the risk of his life, conveyed information to the commander of the vessel, which enabled him to escape.

Now compare that condition of things with the present. Instead of that trade, there has grown up along the Western Coast of Africa a lawful traffic, employing a thousand ships and two profitable lines of steamers. A cordon of settlements—English, American, and French—has been extended from the Senegal, north of the equator, down to the Niger river, in connection with this commerce. The English language is spreading all along the Coast and all through the interior. Thousands and thousands are learning, in these settlements and on board of these vessels, our English language, so that you can scarcely go into a village along the Coast, or some distance in the interior, without being addressed in our own language by the Africans; and at these settlements, churches and schools have been established, and in these churches and schools there have been gathered 20,000 communicants; fifteen thousand children are under instruction; twenty-five of the dialects have been reduced to writing; while along the whole Coast we have seen the country thrown open alike to the enterprise of the merchant, the colonist and the missionary. I have sometimes been called the *Missionary Bishop of Africa*. I was once, in England, advertised as “the *Missionary Bishop of Liberia*.” I thank God I am as much entitled to one title as the other. I am not only not the only *missionary Bishop* in Africa, but at the present time our mother Church has six *bishoprics* in South Africa; and along the West Coast she has three *bishoprics*—one at Sierra Leone, another at St. Helena, and another at the Niger River, the latter presided over by a native, a man of whom the Bishop of Litchfield reminded us the other day; a native man, taken from a slave-ship, trained in the Church of England schools, and now, with a staff of native laborers, is planting the Gospel and the Church all along up the Niger. Such is the wonderful change that has been wrought in this part of Africa. And now, as if God's own hand and God's own voice were calling this American Church to do her part in the evangelization of that country, He has caused to go out from this country twenty thousand colonists who have been scattered along three hundred miles of the West Coast of Africa, on the border of what is the most populous portion of that great country; for I maintain that the grain coast and the

country east of the grain coast are the most populous portions of Africa.

As I said, God has sent over those twenty thousand colonists, for whom we are bound to care just as much as for the freedmen of this country, the freedmen of this city, or any portion of our own colored population; and all the more, because the colonists are to be the basis for the operations of Christian revelation in that part of Africa. Thank God, I have been laboring, and not without success, to prepare those colonies to be the base of Christian operations in that region. I have succeeded, during the years that I have been connected with the Episcopate, in establishing eight churches in these colonial settlements, in which are between five and six hundred communicants. There are, at the present time, eleven indigenous clergymen filling these churches and some of the native stations; and, besides these, sixteen or twenty catechists and teachers connected with the missions. But then what is this?

I am now, after a connection of thirty-four years with that country, to resign this bishopric. I look to this Church, I look to this Convention, to appoint a successor. I look to this Church, moreover, to authorize the Liberian Church to have a bishop of their own selection; but, besides five millions of natives spread out north and east of Cape Palmas in the missionary jurisdiction there, if we go to the north and north-west of the Liberian settlements, we find the Joloffs, the Mandingoës, the Veys, and all the most populous nations of Western Africa, coming down to the very centre of the country. I would also ask for a missionary bishop, with a competent staff of laborers, to go and establish a mission at Cape Mount—a point to which these people come from the interior to find the Mohammedans, who are now acting as missionaries—that they may have brought to them the truths of the blessed Gospel. When I landed at that place, I found a Mohammedan missionary there laboring among those Pagan people. You may form an idea of their missionary operations, when I tell you that lately, when a Mohammedan priest died at Cape Mount, a native came from the far interior, from about Timbuctoo to Gambia, eight hundred miles above Monrovia, took the steamer there, and came down to Monrovia, to bury his comrade, who died as a missionary near Monrovia. This will indicate to you how extensive are the Mohammedan missionary operations in that country.

Now, I would recall to your minds the pregnant words of that missionary who has just addressed you—one of the grandest men whom God has ever given to this Church—when he told you that, if you talked about the failure of missions, you had no right to say any such word, while you used the instrumentality that you only had to send out to accomplish the

work. How can you talk about the failure of missions when you have, at this very moment, only one foreign missionary engaged in the work in Western Africa, the Rev. J. G. Auer, —working, I fear, to his destruction—all alone? At the station which I left he is the only foreign missionary representative of this Church. Shall this continue to be so?

And now I must not speak longer. Let me say, that what has taken place encourages us, in this our jubilee, to trust in that God, trust in that HEAD, that living HEAD, who has promised: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." In inviting you to engage earnestly in this work in Western Africa, we can tell you of no great nations to be born in a day, as you are continually told of in this western country; but we can tell you of nations already born, nations teeming with human beings, made in God's own image, capable of knowing, of loving, and enjoying Him forever. We can tell you of no great railroads that are going to be built, no great cities that are rising, no such things as will contribute to your honor and greatness and glory; but we can point out to you poor, miserable wretches, lying by the wayside, all beaten to death, and ask you whether, like the priest and the pharisee, you will go by on the other side; or whether, like the Samaritan, you will go and take up these poor wretches and bind up their wounds. We can promise you no ease, dear brethren; but we can promise you crowns of glory. We can promise you that you may, by returning these people to righteousness, put them as stars in the crown of your rejoicing in the day of the LORD JESUS. We can promise you this unspeakable honor, an honor which I trust the Church will ever covet, of filling up that body for which CHRIST died—His Church.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION TO SOUTH-EASTERN AFRICA.

UMZUMBI (Oom-zoom'-by.—About 80 miles S. W. of Port Natal.)—Elijah Robbins, Henry M. Bridgman, missionaries; Mrs. Addie B. Robbins, Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman; Rufus Anderson, native preacher; one native preacher and one teacher. UMTWALUMI (Oom-twah-loo'-my.—About 70 miles S. W. of Port Natal.)—Hyman A. Wilder, missionary; Mrs. Abbey T. Wilder; one native preacher and one teacher. IFAPA (Ee-fah'-fah.—About 60 miles S. W. of Port Natal.)—In charge of Mr. Wilder; one native preacher. AMAHLONGWA (Ah-ma-thlong'-wah.—About 43 miles S. W. of Port Natal.) In charge of Mr. Wilder; one native preacher and one teacher. IFUMI (Ee-foo'-my.—About 35 miles S. W. of Port Natal.)—Usingpanzi, native pastor; one native preacher and one teacher. AMANZIMTOTE (Ah-mahn-zeem-to'-ty.—About 22 miles S. W. of Port Natal.)—William Stephen Ireland, C. Pixley, missionaries; Mrs. R. Oriana Ireland, Mrs. Louisa Pixley; two native preachers and four teachers. ISANDA (Ee-nahn'-dah.—About 20 miles N. W. of Port Natal.)—Daniel Lindley, missionary; Mrs. Lucy A. Lindley, Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Miss Laura A. Day; James Dube, native pastor; two preachers and one teacher. UMSUNDUZI (Oom-soon-deo'-zy.—

About 30 miles W. of N. from Port Natal.)—William Mellon, missionary; Mrs. Laurna W. Mellon; one teacher. **ESIDUMBINI** (A-see-doom-bee'-ny.—About 40 miles W. of N. from Port Natal.)—In charge of a native preacher; one teacher. **UMVOTI** (Oom-vo'-ty.—About 40 miles NN. E. of Port Natal.) David Rood, missionary; Mrs. Alzina V. Rood, Miss Gertrude R. Hance; two native preachers, two teachers. **MAPUMULO** (Mah-poo-moo'-lo.)—About 55 miles N. of Port Natal.)—Andrew Abraham, missionary; Mrs. Sarah L. Abraham. **IN THIS COUNTRY.**—Aldin Grout, Seth B. Stone, Josiah Tyler, missionaries; Mrs. Charlotte B. Grout, Mrs. Catharine M. Stone, Mrs. Susan W. Tyler. **ON THE WAY.**—Myron W. Pinkerton, missionary; Mrs. Louisa M. Pinkerton.

There are now three native pastors and nineteen native preachers in connection with this mission. Encouraging success attends the labors of these men, and the changes which have been introduced in the mission within a few years, looking to increased effort for the establishment of a native pastorate and self-sustaining churches, seem to be regarded now, by all, as working well. The seminary at Amanzimtote, with 42 pupils, and the girls' boarding-school at Inanda, with 29 pupils, continue to prosper. Miss Day is associated with Mrs. Edwards in the latter, and Mr. Pixley with Mr. Ireland in the former. Twenty common schools have 379 boys and 302 girls as pupils. There were additions to most of the 12 churches during the year, (37 in all,) but the standard of piety is felt to be low. "Old habits and heathenish customs have not lost their power." The whole number of members in the churches is 481, and the average Sabbath congregations, at the 11 stations, number, in all, 1,182.—*Missionary Herald.*

OPENINGS INTERIORWARD.

The openings for enlarged missionary operations within Liberia and the regions beyond are again presented in the following letter from the Rev. R. H. Gibson, a missionary of the Episcopal Church at Sinou, Liberia. All the recent indications of Providence point to a near approaching time when the whole of the vast continent of Africa will be opened to the spread of the everlasting Gospel:

"I have seen and conversed with a man from the Putu Mountains, said to be eight days' walk in a North-Eastern direction from Greenville, Sinou. This man is from a large tribe called the Putu tribe. They have lately sent delegates to this Government, and wish to cede their territory to us, asking a small compensation in trade goods, with the privilege of the tribe being permitted to move in nearer the Liberian settlements for the purpose of trade, etc. They have already obtained the consent of the Sinou tribe to mingle with and

become in general interest a part of them. I was astonished to find myself understanding tolerably well the dialect this interior man speaks. I spoke to him in a dialect which he partly understood; but I was obliged to get an interpreter, in order that we might understand each other distinctly. He told me there is a large body of water north of the Putu Mountains, not quite a day's walk from his town. We suppose it to be either a lake or a branch of the Niger. How rapidly is the door being opened to the great interior for the spread of the Gospel? I have no doubt but that a kind Providence is preparing the way for the great interior tribes to receive the Gospel. This is the second tribe in this region that is making efforts to come nearer the sea-coast. The Sinou tribe proper is very small, and so nearly civilized, (I am told by the citizens here,) that most of the males speak the English language. Should these interior tribes become identified with them, as they have proposed to do, it will bring them also under civilized influence, and thus prepare them for the reception of the Gospel. The Baptist denomination has within the last few months made an important missionary movement: Mr. Minns has been licensed to labor and reside among the natives, near Butah, by the Macon Baptist church of Farmersville, Sinou."

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

At the meeting of the Trustees of Liberia College, held at Monrovia, December 11, 1871, Martin H. Freeman was unanimously elected to fill the vacant chair of the Fulton Professorship, assigning to him the departments of Mathematics and Languages.

At the same time the Board of Trustees conferred the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. Horace P. Bogue of Buffalo, and the Rev. Samuel W. Brace, of Utica, New York. These are the first honors conferred by the Liberia College. In a few weeks after the degrees were conferred, Dr. Bogue had been summoned to higher honors in the kingdom of his glorified Lord. Still this just recognition of his relation to the College for which he was chiefly instrumental in securing the fully endowed Professorship to which Mr. Freeman has just been chosen, may gratify his family, and will be appreciated by all who know his worth and his lifelong devotion to the best interests of Liberia.

Dr. Brace still lives in a green old age. Often as a voluntary agent he has attended Presbyteries and Associations to plead for the cause of Colonization; and for several years he has made it a specialty to collect from his own library and from the shelves of his friends, books for the College library.

The inauguration of the Hon. J. J. Roberts as President of

the Republic passed off quietly, January 1. Mr. Roberts has for some years held the Presidency of the Liberia College, and it is not yet decided whether his political office will cause him to resign that position.—*New York Evangelist.*

COLONIZATION MEETING AT MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

A good audience was in attendance at the union meeting in behalf of the American Colonization Society, at the Methodist church, Sunday evening, notwithstanding the rain. This was to be expected, as all other meetings, with a single exception, were postponed for the occasion. Rev. Dr. Cummings, President of Wesleyan University, presided, and made an earnest address, commanding the cause in its relation to African missions and such of our colored people as choose to emigrate to Liberia. He then introduced Rev. D. C. Haynes, District Secretary of the Society, who spoke for an hour, earnestly commanding the work: 1st, in its missionary aspects, detailing the great mortality of white missionaries sent out for the last half century, and showing the success which has attended the work of the Colonization Society by the aid of colored people, who find the climate congenial. 2d. He spoke of the intense desire of thousands of our colored people South to go to Liberia, and the complete success for themselves and families of those who have been in Liberia for a few years. Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the South Congregational church, and Rev. Mr. Dickinson, of the Baptist church, participated in the meeting.—*Constitution, April 10.*

DEATH OF PROF. THOMAS C. UPHAM.

Africa has sustained a severe loss in the decease of the Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., who passed away from earth on the 2d of April, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was for upwards of forty years one of the Professors in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine; during all which he has been favorably known as a diligent and devout student and toiler. His work on Mental Philosophy, and several volumes on religious experience and the higher Christian life, have given him a place in the hearts of the people.

Since January 18, 1848, Prof. Upham had been a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, and by his pen, his voice and his contributions, had earnestly sought to advance its interests and secure its success.

PROF. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

Art, science, and religion have alike, in the death of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, lost a shining ornament. An artist, an inventor, and a Christian, the measure of his usefulness was complete. He never would have said it of himself, but it may be truly written of him, that his "line has gone out to the ends of the earth." No man of our age, fruitful of greatness as it has been, has left a better product of the exercise of his faculties for the welfare of his fellows.

Prof. Morse enjoyed the rare felicity of hearing the verdict of posterity. The utility of the electric telegraph is so manifest, and his claim as the inventor so entirely undisputed, that by unanimous consent his place was assigned him among the great benefactors of the world. From the moment of the sending of his first message, "What hath God wrought?" to the close of his great age of fourscore and one years, he encountered no other demonstrations than those of the reverence and gratitude of mankind.

Prof. Morse always expressed and manifested an ardent interest in the success of the Colonization Society, giving to it the benefit of his counsels, his gifts and his imperishable name.

ACTION OF THE NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Colonization Society, duly convened on occasion of the death of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, President of the Society, held on Monday, April 8, 1872, at their room No. 44, Bible House, in the City of New York; it was unanimously—

Ordered, That the following minute be adopted and recorded, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased, and that it be published in the public journals, under the direction of the Executive Committee:

"The removal from this world of the distinguished man who filled the office of President of the New York Colonization Society is a sore loss to this institution and to the great cause which it was instituted to uphold and promote. Amid his varied and engrossing pursuits in the fields of art, literature and science, Professor Morse found time to think of and to support the noble work of the elevation of the African race, through the agency and influence of the Colony and the Republic of Liberia; looking confidently for the regeneration of benighted Africa, as the result of that work. The principles which he imbibed on that subject, from the teachings of his revered and honored father, the Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, one of the earliest friends of the American Colonization Society, he

not only did not forget, but he carried them out in practice, and to the end trod in the footsteps of his illustrious sire. Even in old age and amid its many infirmities, he hesitated not to accept the Presidency of our Society, and to appear in public as the advocate of the objects and work which it was established to promote. And now he rests from his labors, and around his tomb gather not only the votaries and friends of science and civilization, literature, commerce, and the arts, but also the friends of philanthropy and humanity and benevolence and religion, to pay a fitting tribute to his genius, his skill, his energy, his purity, his fidelity, his goodness, his unaffected piety—testifying to his manifold noble qualities of heart and mind, and to his fidelity to the cause of humanity and Christian civilization.

"His life was a great blessing to the whole human race; and for it the tribute of universal thanks to the God who gave it is most justly due. His death is an unspeakable loss to the world, for which it may well mourn; but not without hope, for his works do follow him, and will live to bless unborn ages. He leaves to us and those who will come after us a priceless heritage in the results of his genius and toil; in his beautiful example, and his love to God and man. May that heritage be by us ever duly prized and thankfully used, and lead us to emulate the noble character of him who hath bequeathed it to his co-laborers, his friends, and his fellow-men.

BENJ. I. HAIGHT, JAS. C. HOLDEN,
S. D. ALEXANDER, J. D. VERMILYE,
H. G. MARQUAND, *Executive Committee.*

ALMON MERWIN, *Secretary.*

MEETING IN AID OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

A meeting was held last evening in the First Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. Kimball,) on Joralemon street, for the purpose of advancing the cause of African Colonization. The meeting was opened with prayer by the pastor, and, after the singing of a hymn, Rev. Dr. Orcutt was introduced, who spoke of the operations of the Society as follows:

The American Colonization Society has a record of which it need not be ashamed. Its age is fifty-five years. Its expenditures during its entire existence have not reached \$2,365,000. And yet it has established an independent Christian Republic, in formal treaty with the principal nations of the earth, upon the benighted Continent of Africa; a Continent containing about one-seventh part of the inhabitants of the globe. For the benefit of some 4,000,000 negroes in this country, the Freedmen's Bureau received, in about five years after its organization in 1865, some \$13,000,000. The appropriation to that Bureau in a single year was nearly \$1,500,000 more than this Society has expended in half a century. Verily a great and good work has been accomplished by its agency at comparatively little expense; but more remains to be done. Liberia needs, and earnestly desires, an increase of her emigrant population. That need can be supplied from the United

States. The people are here and want to go. The number of applicants for a passage since the commencement of the year is some 1,200 at least, and 2,000 or more of the applicants of last year could not be sent, for the want of means.

The Rev. Dr. Haight was then introduced, and addressed the meeting. He alluded in opening to the obstacles which for years, he said, had been thrown in the path of African Colonization. This was a very common conclusion before the war, when human interest in the possession of negroes as slaves was the ruling motive; but with the abolition of slavery all this had ceased, and there was now a hope, with the help of the American people, for the establishment of a great Christian Republic in Africa, and the ultimate evangelization of its people. The cloud of doubt which hung over this enterprise will soon have ended. Think of Africa, its history and its future destiny! Is it never to rise from its present degradation? There is not a hope in man which does not say, God forbid it. What hope is there for Africa? There is only one, that is the Christian Republic of Liberia. Let the churches send their help to this Republic, and the light shall shine forth to the benighted regions of Africa, and the people will be saved. When colonies have sprung from Christian nations, they have been the salvation of the people among whom they were. With all its records of cruelty, which the early settlers practiced toward the aborigines in this country, yet did not it all under the Providence of God result in the formation of this great Christian empire? The speaker then went on to speak of the condition of the African in this country. He showed how they were brought here, not only against their own wishes, and against the wishes of the people here, and then went on to claim that this was one of the instruments in the hands of the Almighty for the regeneration of the people in Africa. He showed how the war, in which some of the best blood in the country was spilled, was one of the means chosen by God for the regeneration of these people. There are more than two thousand of the colored race to-day ready to go to Africa, and thousands more will follow them. God has determined that it is through the instrumentality of the American negro that the regeneration of Africa is to follow. It is now time that men and women, if they have never done it before, should think of and take up this grand subject of African regeneration.

The Rev. Dr. Samson was the next speaker. He commenced by comparing the proposed exodus of the negroes from this country to the exodus of the Jews. It was for the purpose of forming the nucleus of a great Christian empire in a land which had heretofore been given to the slavery of paganism. A great many people professed to have doubts of the possibility of ever making the Republic of Liberia a success, but had we not in our own country a lesson which should silence all such doubts? Who would have thought in 1776 that in a little over ninety years the germ of a nation, which sprung into existence then, would make international laws, and call upon the nations of the earth to obey them? The speaker went on to show the difficulties which the Puritan Fathers labored under in establishing this Republic. Out of one hun-

dred and nine who landed, wading through the chilly water in December, forty-six perished the same winter from their sufferings; but still they were not disheartened, and they labored on, and the great Christian Republic of America to-day was the glorious result of their labors. Who could say that the young Republic of Liberia would not in the years to come succeed, through the agency of the educated and Christian colored men of the United States, who desired only the means of going there, to become the great evangelizers of the African Continent?

The colored people were anxious to go where they could feel independent, and the speaker thought it was the duty of the American people to assist them as far as they could. The speaker concluded with an earnest exhortation to this effect, and after the benediction the meeting adjourned.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle*, April 22.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DOING WELL.—A colored girl just arrived in Talbotton from Monrovia, Liberia, sends to our office a copy of a four-column sheet newspaper, called the *Republican*. The girl is well educated, and says she taught school in Liberia. Liberia is represented as a perfect paradise for the negro—sugar cane, tobacco, cocoa, plantains, bananas, and the palm grow there in perfection. Palm butter is a great dish in Liberia. Monrovia is a city of 5,000 inhabitants, built up in brick, like the city of Macon. None but negroes, under the Constitution, are allowed to hold property. Cotton grows finely throughout the country. The people are reported as doing well.—*Talbotton, Georgia, Standard*.

HON. ERASTUS CORNING, one of the most prominent citizens of the State of New York, died, after a lingering illness, at his residence in Albany, N. Y., on Monday, April 8. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, December, 14, 1794; thirteen years afterwards removed to Troy, N. Y. In 1814 he removed to Albany, and since that has had an eminently successful business career; has filled many public offices, both State and national, and been largely identified with railroad, bank, and other operations. Mr. Corning long held rank among the zealous friends of the American Colonization Society, and frequently contributed to its treasury.

THE GREATEST MISSIONARY SUCCESS upon the face of the earth is that of Liberia—that free State in Western Africa, which, through our great Colonization Society, was recently established. Here is a State born in a day, where every citizen may be a freeholder, where are churches, and schools, and all the appointments of a high civilization. There every man may feel the dignity of his personal manhood. There every man knows that he is not merely the object against which a Gospel trumpet blows, but that he is the material which is being manipulated under the influence of a Christian civilization;

that it is not only his soul for which the Christians have concern, but that it is his body, his mind, his family, his home, the defences and decorations of the place where he dwells, the appointments and attendants of his heart-life and home-life in this world. There you have, to my mind, the normal idea of Christian missions; and I tell you, my friends, sooner or later, we shall all come not only to understand, but to accept and act upon this ideal.—*Missionary Address of the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.*

RESIGNATION OF THE MISSIONARY BISHOP OF CAPE PALMAS.—Bishop Payne, on his last return from Liberia, two years and a half ago, thought it well to try the experiment of a two years' continuous residence in this country, to ascertain whether he might go back to the scene of his mission with the hope of being able to continue his labors. The result of the experiment was not favorable, and therefore, at the recent meeting of the General Convention the Bishop resigned his jurisdiction. The Board of Missions, which held its sessions during the Convention, failed not, of course, to recognize the claims which the long-continued and self-sacrificing labors of the Bishop laid upon the Church.—*The Spirit of Missions.*

REV. JOSEPH KELLY WILCOX.—The Rev. J. K. Wilcox, rector of St. Andrew's church, Bassa county, Liberia, died at Liverpool in the latter part of 1871. The deceased left his parish in the barque Thomas Pope, for a change of air, being at the time ill. On his arrival in America he became convalescent, and on his return, via England, he was attacked again, and died at Liverpool. The deceased was a Sierra Leonean, but removed to Liberia in 1853 to a brother of his. He was educated at Cavalla by Bishop Payne, for the ministry, and was also ordained by him. He visited his home in 1866, after an absence of thirteen years, to see his aged father, who was then one hundred years old, and who died two years ago. The deceased, during his short stay at Sierra Leone, preached in several of the churches. His death is severely felt by his congregation and parishioners, and he is lamented by his widow, and relatives, and friends, both in Sierra Leone and throughout Liberia. His age was thirty-three years.

REV. C. A. PITMAN, a native African, has been appointed by the Methodist E. Conference of Liberia to attend the General Conference of the Methodist E. Church in this country, to meet in Brooklyn, in May next. The alternate or reserve delegate, Rev. John C. Lowrie, is also a native of Liberia, was educated there, and has served as a missionary to the tribe from which he was taken. The lay delegate, Daniel Smith, was educated in the Monrovia Academy.

MARSHALL CHURCH, Liberia, was organized in 1863, by Rev. T. H. Amos, The congregation worshipped in a thatched building. Rev. Thomas E. Dillon went there in 1865, and found them without any church edifice whatever. He opened a subscription book, and succeeded in collecting sufficient to erect a building, (brick, 26x40.) The members also, though most of them Congoes,

and very poor, contributed willingly in brick, lime, and labor. A considerable balance was liberally given by Elder E. W. Wright.

MORE LABORERS NEEDED.—Rev. J. Vonbrunn, a native Bassa of Liberia, lately baptized three young men, formerly heathen, and more were soon to follow in the same ordinance. A new chapel has been commenced at Mr. Vonbrunn's station. Many are now inquiring, and nine young persons have been recently received into the church. There is great need of more laborers.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE WEST COAST SETTLEMENTS.—It is said that Mr. Pope Hennessy, who was lately appointed Governor of the Bahamas, has been offered and accepted the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British West African settlements, including Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos. Mr. Hennessy is now at the Hague, where he has assisted in the negotiations connected with the cession to Great Britain of the Dutch Colonies on the Gold Coast.—*London News*.

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.—The Arabic language is the only vehicle for conveying religious truth to some 60,000,000 of our race, who use it as their spoken tongue. It is also the sacred language of the Mohammedans, numbering over 120,000,000. Christian missionaries have translated the entire Bible into Arabic, and it is now issued in many editions, either complete or in part. An edition of the Gospels in raised Arabic characters is also issued for the blind.

INDUSTRIAL MISSIONS.—Fifteen pious, enterprising Scotchmen, chiefly agriculturists and skilled workmen, with their families, besides several ladies, not without means, have volunteered to initiate an industrial Christian mission upon the Moravian plan, in behalf of and among the Circassian refugees in Turkey, whenever arrangements are made for them to go out, while many more are looked for to present themselves for the object. This is a movement that ought to become more general. There is no reason to be found in the Word of God why ordained ministers of the Gospel should be the only ones to go out on foreign missions. It is the duty of laymen as well as ministers to devote themselves to the work, and a great field of usefulness is before them in many foreign lands.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1872.

MAINE.
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$194.00.)
Kennebunk—Cap. N. L. Thompson, James M. Stone, Esq., ea. \$30; H. G. Durn, 1, \$25; Mrs. Wm. B. Sewall, \$10; Miss Lucy Sewall, J. Titcomb, Dr. E. W. Morton, James Dane, Esq., ea. \$5; C. Littlefield, Mrs. Tobias Lord, Mrs. R. Smith, Miss Abigail Hill, ea. \$2; Mrs. N. S. Bourne, \$1..... 124 00
Portland, in part—Miss Dearing, Rev. Dr. W. H. Shaler, Miss

A. A. Steele, J. Waterhouse, N. Cummings, J. B. Brown, ea. \$10; Miss Julia Steele, H. J. Libbey, ea. \$5.....	70 00
	194 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$44.00.) <i>Newport</i> —Mrs. Amos Gleason, \$10; Dea. Chapin, W. A. Ladd, Mr. Barton, ea. \$1.....	13 00
<i>Walpole</i> —B. F. Aldridge, \$10; Cash, Geo. Sparhawk, ea. \$1..	12 00
<i>Keene</i> —C. S. Faulkner, \$10;	

[May, 1872.

Wheeler & Faulkner, \$5; John Prentiss, \$2; Dea. Foster, Mr. Tilden, ea. \$1.....	19 00	Daniel Lord, Jonathan Sturges, I. N. Phelps, ea. \$50; Francis R. Rives, Henry Day, ea. \$25; Mrs. Anna F. Jaffray, \$20; R. E. Livingston, Mrs. William Couch, Mrs. Eliza Downer, Miss M. J. Oothout, Wm. Walker, ea. \$10; Mrs. H. M. Stuart, E. L. Molineux, ea. \$5.....	184
	44 00	Hudson—John Gaul, Jr.....	430 00
VERMONT.		Athens—First Reformed Ch.	5 00
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$72.10.)		Malone, additional—H. S. House, A. D. Parmalee, ea. \$5; A. Andrews, Mrs. N. Knapp, ea. \$1.....	8 14
Burlington, additional—Edward Lyman, H. Burnett, ea. \$5; H. H. Howe, M. H. Stone, Mr. Crane, N. S. Hill, H. A. P. Torrey, ea. \$2; S. Huntington, J. S. Pierce, L. L. Bigelow, H. Wheeler, W. Wilkins, C. Storrs, Mrs. Wm. Campbell, A. K. Ballard, W. H. Waters, Geo. L. Barstow, Edward Martin, ea. \$1.....	31 00	Potsdam—Benj. Baldwin, \$10; H. N. Redway, Cash, H. S. Munson, ea. \$1.....	12 00
White River Village—J. W. French, Swanton—Coll. Cong. Ch., \$18.85; Georgia Barney, \$10; Others in Meth. Ch., \$2.20.....	10 00	Ogdensburg—Bell Brothers, \$30; Israel Lamb, \$5; Gen. Judson, D. M. Chapin, Difenbacker & Davidson, A. M. Hanniman, Mrs. Geo. Parkin, C. A. Davis, E. White, ea. \$1.....	13 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		Port Henry—A. B. Waldo, M. P. Smith, ea. \$10; Coll. Monthly Conec't Cong. Ch. \$6.....	42 00
Boston—Joseph Dix, toward sending a minister and his family to Liberia, by Miss D. L. Dix..	100 00	Moriah Village—Coll. Meth. and Bapt. Cong'n.....	26 00
Sharon—Rev. A. P. Chute, by Rev. Dr. Tracy.....	5 00		12 00
	105 00		584 14
CONNECTICUT.		NEW JERSEY.	
“A friend in Connecticut,” by Hon. S. H. Huntington.....	50 00	By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$25.00.)	
By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$472.00.)		Passaic—B. W. Merriam, \$15; Mrs. John B. Ayerrigg, \$10.....	25 00
Hartford—J. B. Hosmer, \$50; Rev. W. W. Turner, \$30; George Beach, \$20; Conn. Col. Society, by Charles Seymour, Treas., \$10; W. P. Burrill, James Goodwin, Daniel Phillips, Austin Dunham, Rev. Dr. Jackson, Charles Seymour, ea. \$10; Rev. Dr. Childs, Rev. Dr. Riddle, Rev. Dr. Brace, H. H. Barbour, G. F. Davis, W. S. Brownson, R. Mather, G. M. Welch, G. E. Martin, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, E. H. Northam, E. Phelps, ea. \$5; Rev. Dr. Thompson, \$8; J. Daniels, \$8; Rev. J. A. Hodge, \$2.....	243 00	MARYLAND.	
Middletown—Finkle & Lyon Manuf. Co., one Victor Sewing Machine, \$65; Simons & Miller, Manuf. Britain and Silver Plated Ware, one Tea Set, \$65; Mrs. Wolcott Huntington, \$30; Mrs. Whittelsey, \$7; Hon. Benj. Douglas, \$7; Mrs. S. White, Mrs. S. Russell, E. A. Russell, Miss E. A. Selden, D. W. Camp, J. N. Camp, W. S. C., A. R. Crittenden, ea. \$5; Mrs. Lucas, \$3; A friend, J. F. Huber, ea. \$2.....	219 00	Baltimore—Estate of the late Christian Keener, balance by W. A. Dunnington, Trustee....	330 00
Wethersfield—Gen. James T. Pratt.	10 00		
	522 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
NEW YORK.		Washington—Miscellaneous.....	135 33
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$443.14.)		ILLINOIS.	
New York City—Benj. Aymar, \$100; Mrs. C. L. Spencer, Mrs.		Abingdon—Rev. John Crawford..	4 00
		FOR REPOSITORY.	
		MAINE—Portland—Daniel Greene, to Jan. 1, 1873.....	1 00
		VERMONT—Norwich—H. Russ, to Jan. 1, 1873, \$1. Whiting—Barlow L. Rowe, to April 1, 1873, \$1.10.....	2 10
		MASSACHUSETTS—North Scituate—Rev. T. S. Robie, to April 1, 1873, \$1. Lynn—C. F. Coffin, to Jan. 1, 1873, \$1. Sharon—Rev. A. P. Chute, to Jan. 1, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Tracy, \$1.....	3 00
		CONNECTICUT—Meriden—Ch. P. Champion.....	55
		OHIO—Manyfield—L. J. Tracy, to Jan. 1, 1873.....	1 00
		ILLINOIS—Abingdon—Rev. John Crawford, to Jan. 1, 1873.	1 00
		Repository.....	8 65
		Donations.....	1,514 24
		Legacy.....	350 00
		Miscellaneous.....	135 33
		Total.....	\$1,988 22

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the
sum of —— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it, that it can
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NEWSPAPERS and BOOKS free through Colonization Rooms.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.